

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

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## THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 18

### General Neal Dow in Louisiana.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed to the Editors of the New York Express:

"Not desirous to enlarge upon the subject, I will mention one instance among a hundred of a similar character. Mrs. Montrose, a widow, living in the parish of Plaquemine, has invariably refused to take any part against the United States, while all of her family were ardent supporters of the Southern Confederacy. I mention her because she is a lady, and not likely to take up arms against or for a Government. She was visited by order of General Neal Dow, filled of every thing about her premises, even the drawers and socks of her little girl, and the apparel of her deceased husband, Plate, silver, provisions, furniture, even to the carpet on the floor, were feloniously abstracted. Every description of the same fate. Beds were ripped up and bedsteads demolished with demoniacal fury, after they had partaken freely of her wines and brandies, and when ready to leave the place, about a hundred negroes were forced from the place to accompany their ill-gotten gains.

A couple of young ladies, having buried their father, who had an aversion to matrimony, conversing on his character, the eldest observed:

"He is dead at last, and now we will marry."

"Well," said the youngest, "I am for a rich husband and Mr. C—, shall be my man."

"Hold, sister," said the other, don't let us be so hasty in the choice of our husbands. Let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us, our marriages are registered in heaven's book."

"I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

BOY SWEETHEARTS.—A prudent young man will at least let twenty-one years pass over his head before he contemplates taking upon himself the responsibility of the most solemn engagement he will have to enter into during the whole of his life. Too early marriages are repugnant to the laws of nature, and, with some rare exceptions, are productive of unhappiness. Violent fires soon extinguish themselves; and the man, very often, after waking from the brilliant dream of his youth, finds himself regretting the rashness and imprudence he had committed during that fascinating period. The love of the man is different in quality to that of the boy, and in many instances the unfortunate wife has to endure the knowledge that she is unloved by her husband. The experience which a young man needs is not judgment on so important an occasion, is not very extensive. His eyes are blinded by passion, and the reflective power he can devote to such a circumstance is dissipated by beauty of face and figure, associated probably with accomplishments more ornamental than useful. When he discovers the mistake he has committed, all his wife's perfections vanish, and he unjustly attempts to throw the whole blame upon her shoulders. Such matches are unequal, and are the causes of much misery afterwards. Three or four years will make a greater difference in the appearance of a woman than in that of a man; besides it is ridiculous to mate a grown up woman with a boy. Such marriages offend social propriety, and tend to lessen the respect which is paid to a social contract. Women, more sensible than men in such matters, invariably dislike boy sweethearts.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.—The magnificent dome of the capitol, designed by Thos. W. Walter, and now in course of construction under his direction, is rapidly progressing to completion. The principal frame has been completed, the ribs put in place, and the outer plating is being finished.—After this is done, nothing will be left to complete the exterior of the dome but the construction of the lantern and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows and around the spring of the cupola. The castings for the inner dome are in course of preparation, and will soon be ready. The height of the iron work above the basement, including the statue, will be 255 feet. The whole quantity of iron received from the beginning of the work up to the present time was about 7,500,000 pounds, and 800,000 more will be needed. The dome will be crowned with Crawford's gigantic and imposing statue of freedom, which is nineteen and a half feet high, and weighs 15,000 lbs. The entire cost of the statue was \$25,000. The cost of the dome and statue together, when completed, will be about \$900,000.

"Ah, Mike, ye villainous rogue, you came home tonight again last night!"

"Toiglit!" said Mike, "now go away wid yer nonsense, Mrs. McGinnis. Shure a man couldn't have been in a more 'loose' condition nor I was."

From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.

### The War—Its Constitutionality and Effects.

The excitement of the public mind, for a long period preceding the recent elections, was such, that it would have attempted boldly to combat the errors and designate the crimes which have been committed by the Abolition party since the fourth of March, 1861. There is a time when the discussion of principles and the denunciation of abuses may do much good, by enlightening and instructing the minds of those whose mistaken views are the result of ignorance or want of due reflection. But when passion sways the heart and masters the intellect, every barrier which is interposed, or obstruction which is thrown in the way of its onward course, only serves like those opposing forces of nature which cause the fearful inundations of Norway to lash its victim into fury and madness. The unconstitutional, arbitrary and most wicked arrests, which have been made by the Abolition Government throughout the Eastern and Western States—together with the equally atrocious suspension of that noble writ, which was designed to defeat the malignity of tyrants, may, and doubtless has operated to silence many a voice which would otherwise have been heard in tones of eloquent patriotism pleading the cause of our sorrowing, bleeding country. But it would be a melancholy and most humiliating reflection, that among thirty millions of people so few found who dared to protest in the name of God and of humanity, against the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the administration, because they feared to make such protest. That the silence of our political writers and others was not caused by fear of personal consequences, but by the belief that the time had not yet arrived when the cold, calm voice of reason could be heard, the writer of this article is well assured, and he is equally well convinced, that the time has at length come when every man will be heard who speaks boldly and earnestly in defense of his opinions and in condemnation of tyranny, regardless of the source from whence it may proceed. It is an extraordinary fact—one which has no parallel in history, that the terrible war in which we have been engaged for the last nineteen months, has not shaken the confidence of a single man—appointed with the nature of our State and Federal systems—in the wisdom and virtue of the constitution of 1787, by which the Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted. That noble instrument has not failed; but it is the people for whom it was designed, and upon whom it has conferred such blessings, as men never before derived from governments, who have failed—failed in adherence to its principles, and thereby failed in their duty to themselves and to the world. There never has been a time since the Federal Constitution went into operation, in which the Government having been administered in the spirit and according to the true intent and meaning of the bond by which it was created, did not afford full, adequate and complete protection to every citizen, and at the same time command the respect and admiration of the world; while on the other hand, no attempt has ever been made to tighten the bond, by contracting the sovereignty of the States, which has not been attended with dissatisfaction and ultimate disaster, terminating finally in the dismemberment of the Union. The seceding States have testified their faith in the Federal system in the most solemn manner in which such testimony could be given—by re-creating for their own government the old Constitution, almost word for word. May God help us, who have never, formally, abandoned, to restore it to its pristine vigor and usefulness in all the States which remain under the old flag!

The foregoing remarks I have deemed necessary before proceeding to discuss, according to my design, the present war, as a constitutional measure and its effects upon the country. In the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, introduced a resolution, which he desired to incorporate into that instrument, authorizing the Government, in the event that a State, or any body of men within a State, should resist the laws of the United States, to call from the remaining States a force sufficient to overcome such resistance and compel obedience. On a succeeding day, Mr. Paterson, of New Jersey, offered a similar resolution, though couched in different language; indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, that the language of Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation, in April, 1861, is almost word for word that of Paterson's resolution. These resolutions were considered by the Convention, in the order of their introduction, and having been debated by Alexander Hamilton, Jas. Madison, George Mason and Luther Martin, all of whom bitterly opposed their adoption, on the ground that they were repugnant to the principles of the proposed government, destructive to the sovereignty of the States and calculated to weaken the general system, were rejected by the votes of all the members, save those by whom they were offered. It is, therefore, certain, that whatever opinion we may entertain of the power of the government under the Constitution, to make war upon disbelievers or seceding States, no such idea existed, either in the minds of the movers in the foregoing resolutions, or in those of the remaining members of the Convention, otherwise their rejection would not have been placed upon grounds as repugnant to the grant of such power, as was sought to be conferred upon the Government by implication; but on the contrary, it can only be exercised by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles, as I shall proceed to show. It will be observed, first: That the Government of the United States is purely federal, both in form and substance. By which I mean, that it derives its authority from the written agreement of sovereign States who have not thereby relinquished any portion of their sovereignty. It is so in form; because the President is chosen by electors, selected by, and representing the several States, as distinct and separate communities; because the Senate and lower branch of Congress are in like manner composed of representatives from the several

States, and are not taken from greater and less districts, carved out of the whole territory of the Union; and lastly, because the Supreme Court, although chosen by the President and Senate, possesses a separate and independent jurisdiction within each State. It is so in substance; because, although the Government exercises certain powers over the citizens of each State, it does so, by virtue of the same authority, precisely, through which the State governments execute their functions, viz: By the consent of the people within each State, respectively given. In other words, both the Federal and State governments derive their authority within each State, from the people thereof, and according to the theory which formerly obtained in this country, are nothing more than agents of the people in each State. That this idea may be rendered perfectly plain it is only necessary to remember that neither the Federal nor State governments are sovereign, but the sovereignty resides with the people by whom those governments were created. Now, by whom was the Federal Government invested with the sovereign powers, which it exercises within the limits of Pennsylvania? Certainly by the people of that State alone, for if they had refused to adopt the Federal Constitution, it would have been inoperative within that State, even though it had received the unanimous vote of the people in every other State. Nor does the fact of the other States having in like manner, as Pennsylvania, adopted the same common agent, render the instrument creating such agent any more the great work of a united people, than if each of the States had adopted for itself the same form of State government established by the others. It is folly to contend that the people of any State ever empowered an agent of their own creation to make war upon themselves. Again, the Federal Government possesses no powers except those granted to it in the Constitution. This limitation of power would be wholly inoperative and the Constitution itself a useless instrument, if the Government, notwithstanding the limitation, can enforce its laws within a disobedient State by calling out the military power of the remaining States. Such a construction takes from the States the right to resist unconstitutional legislation, and makes the Federal Government the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, thereby placing the people of each State at the mercy of a Government of their own creation. Can any one believe that such a folly was committed by the Convention or sanctioned by the people of the States? The burden of proof lies upon those who make the assertion, and the evidence is altogether against them. I have said, and will now proceed to show, that war against a State can only be prosecuted by subverting the Constitution and disregarding its plainest and most important principles. For this purpose the Administration has furnished the evidence.

First. The President, by increasing the army and navy of the United States, by calling large numbers of men into the land and naval service, and calling forth the militia without the authority of Congress, has violated the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution.

Second. The Southern ports have been blockaded in violation of the treaties with foreign nations, and of the 9th Section of article 1st of the Constitution.

Third. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the President in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st of the Constitution.

Fourth. Illegal searches and seizures have been made under the authority of the President, both of persons and property, in the "loyal" States, in violation of the 4th Article of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Fifth. Congress has passed a law for the confiscation of Southern property, which has been approved by the President, in violation of the 9th Section of Article 1st, the 31 Sec. of Article 31 of the Constitution, and the 5th Article of Amendments to the Constitution.

Sixth. The President has issued a proclamation of freedom to the slaves within certain States, and has invited them to engage in servile insurrection, in violation of every dictate of humanity, precept of religion, and of all the principles of the Constitution.

Seventh. The Government of the United States, for the purpose of supporting the expenses of the war, has issued its notes and forced them into the currency of the country as one of our standards of value, against the policy of all civilized nations, and without the authority of the Constitution.

Other instances might be given in which the Constitution has been set aside and wholly disregarded in the prosecution of the present war against the South, as much as the Declaration made by leading members of the Abolition party, that even to name the Constitution in connection with the war was treason to the country. But those which I have enumerated, are surely sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man that the Administration, by its own acts and confessions, has been unable to prosecute the war without trampling upon that instrument. I come now to consider the effects or consequence of the war. I have said in another place, that the dissolution of the Union was not caused by inherent defects in the Constitution, but that it was caused by repeated attempts made in our section of the country, to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and thus contract those of the States, more than was lawful, equitable or wise. To those who are familiar with American history, it is well known that much jealousy and bitterness of feeling existed among the colonies, long anterior to the revolution of 1776, and this feeling especially prevailed between the colonies North and South. Dr. Franklin, whose political sagacity will not be denied, having watched this feeling with much interest, and with an earnest desire to restore harmony, only two years before the "Declaration of Independence" expressed the conviction that the bad of God alone could unite such discordant elements. Fifteen years thereafter, when the Constitution was submitted to the several State Conventions for ratification, we find from Elliott's debates that similar feelings of distrust, jealousy

and suspicion were exhibited by the members both in speeches and resolutions. Notwithstanding the existence of this feeling, the Constitution was adopted, and matters went on smoothly enough until the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, during John Adams' administration. Those laws excited much dissatisfaction in the South, and were warmly defended by the North. Next came the war with Great Britain of 1812, and the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, which included all the New England States. Those proceedings were certainly not calculated to promote harmony among the States. The foregoing were, however, but trifling causes of discontent, and time would soon have healed them had not a new and far more dangerous cause of dissension been thrown into the cauldron, in the "protective policy," or "American system," as it is sometimes called. This selfish, wicked, and unconstitutional measure has been the fruitful source of "all our woes." In 1815 it was prayed for by the New England manufacturers as a favor, to be granted to them for three years, during which time they supposed that, aided by the new tariffs of 25 per cent, they would be enabled to get rid of their manufacturing capital without material loss. In 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832 and even afterwards, they demanded as a right that they should be permitted to force upon the agricultural States, the products of their factories at their own prices, by means of tariffs excluding competition from other lands. These demands were strenuously resisted by the South as they were warmly urged by New England, and ultimately the Western States threw their weight into the scale with the South. The coalition between the New England manufacturers and the Abolitionists, commenced at this period, and has ever since been maintained. It was necessary to wean the West from the South, otherwise the selfish schemes of New England must fail, and as this could not be effected by appeals to the interest of the former, resort must be had to passion, prejudice, hatred, all of which may be summed up in the one word, Abolitionism. Who is there, among our old citizens, who does not remember the time when the Western mails were filled with newspapers, pamphlets, &c., representing the "poor negro" under the lash of his cruel master, who, being unable to work him in factories, was determined that nobody else should engage in those healthful, pleasant and profitable employments? And who, again, is there among us, who does not know the many years which have been employed in disseminating abolitionism among our people, and in traducing the South throughout the world by pulpit orators, lecturers, school teachers, and through the instrumentality of school books, tracts, newspapers, pamphlets, books of fiction, books of travel, and even of history? Earnest, persistent, and long continued labor, whether directed to a good or evil purpose, will always make its impression upon society. The mass of the people had neither time nor inclination to inquire into the true condition of the Southern slave, or to investigate the question of his capacity for improvement under another system than that which had been applied to him at the South. Others, who had time and opportunity for such investigations, regarded the subject with indifference, as one with which they had no practical connection, except as it affected our local politics. It was easier, and sometimes more profitable, to assume as true, what the Abolitionist said, than to make the inquiry necessary to expose the falsehoods and errors which were propagated by him. We have the fruits of abolition zeal unopposed by truth, in a broken Union, a terrible war, a ruinous debt. The contest in regard to the Territories would never have been made, but for the determination of the Abolition party to influence and embitter the minds of the people North and South against each other, under the vain and silly pretence that the South, with one-third the population of the North, if permitted to take slaves into the territories would convert them into Slave States, to the exclusion of free labor. And if such contest had by chance arisen, it could easily have been disposed of by means of the Crittenden Compromise, which gave to the North two-thirds of the territory absolutely, and left the remaining third to be disposed of by a majority of the inhabitants, when they should be prepared to convert their territory into a State. Such a settlement, did not, however, suit the Abolition party; by it, the South was recognized as possessing some rights in the territory of the United States, in common with the North, rather than which, that party preferred that the Union be dissolved and then restored by war. That Abraham Lincoln, his Cabinet or his party, ever believed that they could restore the ancient Union of the States, that Union which our fathers made, and which was the source of all our prosperity and greatness as a nation, cannot be credited by any sane man. That they did believe that the Southern States could easily be conquered, reduced to a state of vassalage, and compelled to submit to whatever terms of peace the North, in its magnanimity, might be pleased to propose, I do not doubt. Greatly inferior to the North in population, without arms, or the means of providing them from abroad in consequence of the blockade, which was early declared, without a standing army, destitute of a navy, unaccustomed to raise their own provisions, which has been hitherto supplied by the West, with but few manufacturing establishments, and having withal, a large negro population in their midst, who it was foolishly hoped by the amiable Seward, Thurlow Weed and their followers, would, when the husbands, fathers and sons, were away to the war with their white foes, commence the work of death and dishonor in their homes, upon defenseless women and children. Is it wonderful, that such men should have deemed it an easy task for the powerful North, with its vast internal resources, its ports open to the world, and assisted by a powerful navy, to crush out and destroy a foe thus situated? They did believe it, and from the commencement of the war assumed the tone of conquerors, instead of the conciliatory tone of men who were bent on

restoring the ancient Union. At first it was hard to persuade the Abolition Administration that it was not politic to put to death the South; it was harder still to procure an exchange of prisoners, and it has been hitherto impossible to convince this same administration that the principles of war recognized among all civilized and christian nations, should be observed in the contest with the Southern States; principles which were only designed to ameliorate the horrors of war, and prevent useless cruelty, and the recognition of which would have saved the people of the North and West from the shame and humiliation which they must ever experience, when the names of Butler, "the beast," of Turchin, "the brute," of Pope, the encourager of rapine and theft, of McNeill, the murderer, and of others of less note, are mentioned in their presence. The South can, and shall be conquered, said the Abolition Administration, and to effect this end, it assumed, and still holds, a double, and most ridiculous attitude before the nations of the world. It claims, at one and the same time, all of the rights which appertain to a nation engaged in war with a foreign nation, and all, and more than all, the rights, within the seceding States, of a government over its own subjects. According to Mr. Lincoln, the Confederate States constitute a nation "de facto" for blockading purposes, and for the exchange of prisoners of war, while the people of these States are subjects of the Federal Government, and therefore liable to have their property confiscated, and their slaves liberated by law. A great absurdity, that which can not well be imagined, or one less likely to be tolerated by foreign nations, as we shall soon discover when these conflicting claims are to be discussed. When Fremont was invested with "Proconsular powers," (I quote from himself,) in Missouri, he undertook to confiscate property and liberate slaves by proclamation, but every one capable of reasoning on the subject, attributed his conduct to the insane folly of a party despot, whose head had been turned by his advancement to a position for which nature had never designed him. Since then the Government has fallen with deliberation into the same error, into which its "proconsul" madly rushed. The war has been prosecuted for nearly twenty months, and the South is not yet conquered, nor does that event seem nearer than it did twenty months ago. It is not an easy task to subjugate a brave, united and determined people, even with overwhelming numbers, backed by a long purse, vast resources, and stimulated by hatred. Men will not give up their lives, their honors, their country, without a struggle, not until they have hurled every rock, which lies buried in the soil, at the person of their invaders. The Southern people have been accustomed to freedom and they love it! Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet should have thought of this before they commenced the war and drove them to a united resistance. If, however, the South had been, or shall hereafter be, conquered, how will it affect us? Will the Union, the old Union, be restored? I answer no—it is impossible! The idea is vainer than a sick man's dream. The lion may, in the millennium lie down with the lamb, but the master and the slave can never be equals. In that event, no voice from the seceding States will ever again be heard in the old halls of Congress, demanding an equality of rights, for its tones mingling with the rattling of chains, and the clanking of fetters would sound broken and unnatural. Republican government in the North—Despotism in the South! How long would such a Union last? Which would yield first to the demand for unity in government, the Republic or the Despotism? It behooves our people to consider these things. The effect of the war thus far, has been the dissolution of the Union, three hundred thousand men slain in battle, as many more wounded and broken down with disease, at least fifteen hundred millions of debt, much territory laid waste and property destroyed, eternal enmity kindled between the North and the South, much shame brought upon us by the Trent affair, and by the had conduct of some of our Generals, and our own liberties taken away, under the false plea of a war necessity. You, Mr. Editor, know me well enough to know that I loved the old Union, and would have given much to preserve, or even now to restore it, but I always knew, as our fathers told us, that this could not be done by war, and so predicted, through the columns of your paper long ago.

Yours truly, A. CITIZEN.

From the Louisville Journal.

### A Morgan-Hunter.

It appears that Colonel Moore was in command of the brigade that surrendered so shamefully to John Morgan at Hartsville. We are not informed what State produced this Colonel Moore, or what State sent him to the war, but we believe that he is one of the new volunteers. We shall wait till we see him in his nightcap before we trouble ourselves to make many inquiries concerning him.

We suppose that a good many of our citizens remember this Colonel. He made a speech in our city a few weeks ago—we don't know on what occasion—in front of the Galt House. At that time he was evidently all on fire with the expectation of what he was going to accomplish, especially in the way of annihilating John Morgan. "Oh," said he, "just let me get after this terrible Morgan that you all talk so much about, and I'll settle his hash for him in the shortest kind of order." Soon afterward he set forth upon his expedition, inquiring everywhere for Morgan. Of every traveler and every farmer that he met he demanded, "Have you seen Morgan?" All day and half the night it was "Morgan," "Morgan," "Morgan." When he was ordered to Hartsville he exclaimed: "I pray God I may see Morgan." He saw Morgan.

Colonel Moore is or was the climax of vanity. Like every other climax, he must be capped.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Neither is of much value without the holder.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

### Washington Society.

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that very few foreign ministers were present at the opening of Congress.—The French and English ministers were both absent. We see nothing wonderful in this. Congress has become such a contemptible body that even a minister from Liberia or Hayti might afford to despise it.—Foreign ministers have become so disgusted with the ignorance, vulgarity and buffoonery in official circles at Washington that they have, many of them, removed to New York, so that they may avoid the necessity of making mere visits of courtesy to the White House and to Cabinet officials. They only encounter our President and Cabinet when they are compelled to—when actual business requires them to do so. By residing in New York, they escape the necessity of attending the State dinners at the White House, and this, during this Administration, must be a great relief to any well bred man, and our own people ought to be thankful that so few foreign representatives are present on such occasions to observe the disgraceful caricaturing of good breeding, and the ludicrous attempts at style and gentility on the part of those who, for the present, misrepresent the American people.

The change in Washington society is remarked by all visitors to that city. But few well-bred people, and but few honest people, are now to be found there. In place of such, we now see lank, lantern-jawed New Englanders, many of them of a poor, parson-like aspect in faded black, soiled linen, and once white choakers, with blue cotton umbrellas, and cheap oil-cloth satchels, half filled with crackers and cheese. These gentlemen are chiefly applicants for chaplainships in the army. They wear a very sanctimonious air, rub their hands unctuously together (when they are not engaged with the cotton umbrellas and the oil-cloth satchels) roll up their eyes piously, and comb their hair back of their eyes piously, and comb their hair back of their ears. A set of meaner, or bigger, and more profound ignoramus could not be found on the face of the earth.

Another large class of people new in Washington are the contractors and contract-seekers—soddyites and swindlers generally, who are too well known to need description at our hands. Then we have Abolition emissaries and apostles, of every variety, who are in Washington to urge extreme emancipation measures and to pick up whatever of plunder they can. These men are generally the friends and associates of the Abolition members of Congress, and are of a similar grade in the social, moral and intellectual scale. And to these the dependents of the Abolition press, small peddlers, and such wretches as Forney, who do the obsequious for their bread and butter, and you have a tolerable idea of the chief elements of Washington society at present, so far as the male sex is concerned. The females present are, of course, the wives and daughters of these, and of course are their fit companions. The sharp-nosed, sharp-voiced daughters of New England are the ruling spirits at present. They all spell cow-k-e-o-w, and pronounce it accordingly, and express wonder in such terms as, "Now, I want to know!" "Du tell!" etc., and invariably ask their neighbors "what they had to pay" for this or that article of clothing.—If, in the society of a foreign minister and his lady, these "ladies" would, of course, ask them the cost of each and every article of their dress; how much dried apples, and maple sugar are worth; where they come from; and how much wages, their kings, queens and emperors received.

Is it any wonder that foreign ministers did not attend the opening of Congress—that they refuse to reside in Washington at this time.

LOOK AT TOTHER SIDE, JIM.—When a boy, as I was one day passing through the market with my neighbor Joe, I spied a beautiful orange lying on the top of a basket full of the same fruit. I enquired the price, and was proceeding to buy it, when my brother exclaimed with a shrewdness which I shall never forget,—"look at tother side, Jim!"

I looked, and to my astonishment it was entirely rotten.

In passing through life, I have been frequently benefited by this little admonition. When I hear the tongue of slander leveling its venom against some fellow or foible of a neighbor, I think, "look at tother side, Jim!" Be moderate—have charity. Perhaps the fault or foible you talk so much and so loudly of, is almost the only one in your neighbor's character, and perhaps you have as great, or greater ones of your own.

It may be this is your neighbor's weak side, and except this he is a good citizen, a kind neighbor and affectionate father and husband, and a useful member of society.—Others may listen to the story of calumny, but remember, they will fear and despise the calumniator. Learn to overlook a fault in your friends—for perhaps you may wish them to pardon a fault in you.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This dull, stupid, and senseless document will be found in all its length, breadth, and silliness, on the outside of the Gazette to-day; and we confess that we owe an apology to our readers for having occupied so much of our valuable space with a document so weak, puerile, and meaningless.

It is, without doubt, one of the most absurd fallacious, and ridiculous Messages that has ever emanated from any President of the United States, and altogether unworthy of the Executive head of any nation.—A school-boy of fifteen years would have produced a more creditable State, paper, in point of statesmanship, scholarship, or common sense; and, if we mistake not, it will be the laughing stock of other nations, as it is of our own.—Hillsboro Gazette.

John Van Buren, speaks of his military experience as follows:

"Now, I never have made any claim to military experience. To state the matter as strongly as I can, I may safely admit that I am as profoundly ignorant of military matters as any Brigadier General that has been recently appointed."



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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 12

Gen. Burnside threw his army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, the Confederates making but slight resistance—only enough to indicate their presence in the vicinity and entice the Federals over.—The Confederates killed some fifty Federals, by means of sharpshooters concealed in the houses of the city, while constructing a pontoon bridge. The Federals formed a storming party and crossed in boats and drove out the sharpshooters at the point of the bayonet; while Burnside turned his whole artillery, 143 pieces, on the devoted city, which of course was terribly shattered and fired. But on getting his army over, came Burnside's trouble. It seems very probable now that Burnside was enticed across the river in order to trap him; for on Saturday a battle, perhaps the most terrible of the war, was fought, and the very latest news we have is, that Burnside has retreated back to the north side of the river, with a rumored loss of thirty-five or forty thousand men.

The following note, received on yesterday precludes us from commenting on the publication by the Bulletin, on Thursday, of the names of several Union gentlemen on a Ticket headed 'No Negro Equality.' Let Conservatism take the place of Radicalism. We were happy to receive the note, and we hope our contemporary will be able to give an explanation satisfactory to every one. At the same time we hope our contemporary will distinctly state that it was not intended by the editorial endorsement which accompanied the publication, to charge or insinuate that the 'recklessness and fanaticism' which advocates 'negro equality,' or which endorses the policy of Abolitionism, has the 'supremacy in this community.'—Eagle.

Mr. Green: The 'Democratic Ticket' referred to in your issue on Thursday, was handed to us with the request that the same should be inserted in our paper. Since its publication, we have learned that some of the gentlemen named therein were not aware of the formation or existence of the ticket, and that the same was arranged and announced without any previous arrangement, or consultation with them. We published the same as it was handed to us. If any improper use was made of the names of any of the gentlemen announced therein, it was done without our knowledge or participation. We shall, however, allude to the 'Ticket' in our next issue.

Respectfully yours,  
Dec. 12, 1862. **ROSS & ROSSER.**  
We have only to add to the above, that the paragraph which appeared in our columns as an editorial commendation of the 'ticket,' was handed us with the 'ticket' advertisement itself; and we published both as all newspaper conductors do, in the routine of business. We disclaim all responsibility whatever, either for placing the names of gentlemen on the ticket, or for the heading prefixed to the published ticket, or for the terms in which the ticket was commended to the public attention.—It does not express our opinions as we should have expressed them had we thought proper to utter them at all. We certainly should rejoice to see a pure Democratic ticket elected, but we do not feel warranted in making unhandsome charges against the present authorities of the city.

The news from Nashville is not of an exciting character. The two armies are facing each other in rather close proximity.—Reports from the enemy are contradictory, some representing them as about to pour upon Rosecrans, and others that he is preparing to retreat. There is no doubt as to Jeff. Davis' visit to Bragg's army, and he is reported to have told the soldiers that Tennessee must be held at all hazards.

Gen. Sigel says that he has one regiment, the 136th N. Y., which would take Richmond, if they could once be encamped within three miles of it one night—by stealing it.

Five of the smaller gunboats will leave Cincinnati this week for the Lower Mississippi river.

In a speech of Vice President Stephens, at Crawfordsville, a few weeks since, he declared the present contest emphatically 'the people's war;' that it was an effort of one people to blot out another from existence, and that every man in the South should aid the army which is preventing him from being reduced to a self. He proclaimed the war a great calamity to the South, and that it was 'the greatest war, and waged on the largest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.'

The Loss at Hartsville.—A special dispatch from Nashville says we lost eighty-seven killed and about one hundred and twenty wounded, and thirteen hundred prisoners. Three wagon loads of muskets were afterwards retaken by our re-enforcements. The enemy got about thirty wagons and teams.

The President on Monday last week, sent a message to Gen. Sigel, ordering the execution of thirty-nine of the Minnesota Indians on the 19th inst.

It is rumored that Morgan, with 4,000 men have started for Ohio and Indiana.

## From the Richmond Dispatch, 4th. The Attitude of England towards the Confederate States.

A friend reminds us that Lord Russell, when questioned in the House of Lords as to the truth of the rumor, very current at the time—to the effect that a proposition of mediation had been made to him by the Emperor of the French—denied emphatically that any such proposition had ever been made. This, we believe, is true to the letter, although we had no recollection of it at the time we wrote the article upon that subject, which appeared on Thursday. But did not Lord Russell to Lord Russell that if he would postpone the recognition of the Confederate States a certain number of days he would have a plentiful supply of cotton? Did not Russell cause this intimation to be communicated to the Emperor, who, as he believed, was about to make a proposition of that kind to the British Government? Did not that cause the Emperor to lay aside, for the time being, the design which he was believed to entertain? If such were the facts, the answer of Lord Russell was a contemptible quibble, unworthy of a statesman, however worthy of him.

Let us suppose it to be true, for the sake of argument, that Seward made the intimation in question, and that he held it out as an inducement to the Emperor to withhold his intended mediation. Do the annals of Tacitus, or the pages of Gibbon, or the history of Warren Hastings' government of India, or any other record of cruelty and injustice, ancient or modern, reveal a crime so cold-blooded, so atrocious, so utterly damnable, in all its phases and aspects, either of imagination or commission? Did not Lord Russell know in what manner Seward designed to obtain that cotton, with which he proposed to purchase his forbearance, and the hope of obtaining which he held out as a bribe to the Emperor of the French? Had it not been announced in proclamations, in acts of Congress, in speeches upon the hustings, and in newspapers? Had not acts of confiscation been passed? Had not armies been set in motion? Had not the slaves been invited to rise and massacre their masters, through every journal that supported Seward and Lincoln in their bloody crusade? Was not Lord Russell well aware that every pound of cotton which Seward would send to England would be saturated with the blood of men fighting for the dearest rights of humanity, of women and children slaughtered by the ruthless hands of infuriated slaves? Did he not know it could be procured on no other terms, and that to attempt to procure it on any other would ever be made? What was the suggestion of Seward but a proposal to bribe England with the spoils of an empire?

We are far from believing that the people of England would have assented to such a monstrous proposition, had the whole facts of the case, in all its enormity, been known to them. But the question was not put in such a manner as to defy evasion. Lord Russell should have been asked whether or not Seward had ever proposed to him to forebear for a certain period, or for any period, on a pledge to send him as much cotton as England required as the condition of forbearance. Then would the people of Great Britain have clearly understood how far their Government meant to make them partake of the accursed thing—the spoils of the Confederacy, wet with the blood of the bravest race that ever sprang from the loins of Old England. We are by no means sure that the people of England would ever have assented upon the recognition of the Confederate States.

There are many reasons why they should wish to keep clear of the war, while wishing us every possible degree of success.—They own nearly a thousand millions of stock in the Yankee States. They have monopolized, or are fast monopolizing the entire trade of the world. They have an enormous commerce abroad, which would instantly become a prey to the Yankee corsairs. All these, to say nothing of the precarious tenure by which they would hold Canada in the event of a war, would be strong pledges to keep the peace. But they owe it to themselves to clear their skirts of the damning suspicion which their Foreign Secretary has caused to be attached to them, or at least which he is supposed to have caused. Above all, they owe it to themselves to get rid of the supernatural meliorities that are rendering them a byword and a reproach to all the nations of the earth.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, yesterday introduced resolutions into the Senate, charging Ex President Buchanan with 'sympathy with the rebellion,' because he had not plunged at once into coercive measures to prevent it. This is a *malicious* proceeding upon the part of Mr. Davis, for what practical good can be gained by it? Mr. Buchanan acted as he thought the country's interest demanded, and it would have been well if Lincoln had imitated his example.—Under Mr. Buchanan's policy, in reference to secession, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas would not have succeeded; there would have been no war, and the Cotton States, deprived of the border States, would have soon come back to the Union.—Mr. Buchanan treated the rebellion in the South like a statesman; Mr. Lincoln like an ignoramus, who knew nothing of the history of his country and the principles of its Constitution. Mr. Buchanan's policy, carried out, would have been death to secession; Lincoln has built up and rendered it formidable. It is disgraceful in a Senator to accuse an Ex-President of treason, without the slightest evidence upon which to base his charge, save that he did not like the policy he pursued in reference to the rebellion. We repeat, Buchanan's policy kept the border States in the Union; Lincoln drove them out and brought on civil war.—Which is the best friend of the Union?—Cin. Enquirer.

The President states the cost of the war for the year ending June 30, 1862, at over four hundred millions of dollars. Approximately among the 20 millions in the North, this sum would buy every family 70 acres of land at \$125. Or it would give every man woman and child 20 dollars—or buy each two barrels of flour, 100 pounds pork, 5 pounds coffee, and 15 pounds sugar—or it would, if laid out in clothing, clothe an entire year. As the expense of the war will yearly be 400 millions, every man, woman and child is indefinitely losing his or her proportion thereof, by its continuance—and all as the President indicates to free the negroes, and colonize them, for he has no hope of peace otherwise.—Ohio Democrat.

A new paper has been started in Atchison, Kansas, which is in favor of George B. McClellan for President, and Sam. Medary, of Ohio, for Vice President, in 1864.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY, FLEMING CIRCUIT, Nov. September Term, 1862.

On Monday, the 1st day of September 1862, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. W. Anderson, took his seat in the Court-house, at Flemingsburg, as Judge of the Fleming Circuit Court, and L. M. Cox moved the Court to appoint a Committee to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the Fleming Bar, as to the distinguished ability, with which Hon. Elijah C. Phister, late Judge of said Court had discharged the duties of the office.

The Judge and Bar all concurring in the propriety of the motion it was unanimously adopted. The members of the Bar to take such action as they should deem proper, and to prepare and present such resolutions as would express their sentiments, which suggestion was concurred in, and after conference with the members of the Bar, L. M. Cox presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be copied upon the order book, by the Clerk of this Court.

WHEREAS, The term for which the Hon. Elijah C. Phister was elected, and has presided as Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District has expired, and Judge Phister having before declined to be a Candidate for re-election, and the Hon. L. W. Anderson having been elected to said office, and taken his seat as Judge, the members of the Bar feel that it is their duty (and with much pleasure they proceed to discharge it) to express their deep sense of respect and esteem for the retiring Judge, who has so courteously and decorously demeaned himself as Judge of this Court, and to testify to the able manner in which he has administered the law.

1. *Wherefore Resolved*, That the Hon. Elijah C. Phister, as Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, has during the term of his office discharged the duties thereof with marked and distinguished ability, in the highest dignity and decorum, in the manner of proceeding, and with fidelity, industry, impartiality, and profound legal learning in the administration of the laws, for which, we tender to him the thanks of the Bar, and believe he will receive the reward of the approval of the entire community.

JOHN M. HARBESON,  
Clerk Fleming Circuit Court.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.—The war at this time, in this section, has the appearance of being carried into Africa—the upper part of the town of Gallipolis. During the past week there has been no little excitement in our midst, all growing out of difficulties between soldiers and negroes.

As to where the real fault lies there are various opinions among citizens. The soldiers, however, claim that the negroes are insolent and abusive, which they will not submit to. On Monday last the feeling almost culminated in a general cleaning out of the negroes by the soldiers. It appears that at a grocery, kept by a white man, some three or four soldiers got into a row with some darkies, and Orderly Little, of Captain Leeper's company, who was at a blacksmith shop not very far distant, hearing of it, proceeded to the place to stop the difficulty, when a revolver was drawn upon him by one of the negroes. Mr. Little wrenched the pistol from him, throwing the darkie to the ground, and while punning him over the head with it, was shot at by three or four negroes from a house, a hall taking effect in his back near the right shoulder. The word was passed through town that Mr. Little was killed; the soldiers assembled, and made a clean sweep among the liquor establishments in that end of town, and arrested four negroes, who are now in jail, though the general wish among the soldiers was to have a little hanging done on the occasion. The negro who shot the Orderly was not to be found, but vengeance deep is threatened, and we understand a reward amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars are offered by members of the cavalry company for Mason, the name of the negro by whom Little was shot. Mr. Little's wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous.—McArthur (Ohio) Democrat.

We published yesterday in the Enquirer, and we presume all our readers perused it, the letter of the Abolition members of Congress from Minnesota to the President, requesting him not to interfere in behalf of the Indians who are condemned to be shot for their atrocities perpetrated on woman and children in that State during the late Indian war. The protest is very well, and pleads eloquently the cause of humanity and civilization.

But we understand these same Minnesota members of Congress and their Abolition allies are in favor of the emancipation policy and of the arming of the negroes in the South. This would lead to the commission of crimes upon unoffending women and children by the negroes that would throw far into the shade even those of the Minnesota savages, while it would be upon a thousand-fold greater scale. Butchery and rapine upon woman and children would be the full work of the degraded and brutal African, whose instincts are even lower and more bestial than those of the Indian.—These are the natural fruits of forcible abolition, and none can favor the latter without assuming the responsibilities of the former. It is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to condemn the atrocities of the Indians, and then favor those of the negro.

DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—Many men have relieved themselves of dyspepsia by not drinking any thing, not even water, during their meals. No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food.—Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics, and you will not wash down mechanically that which ought to be masticated and assimilated before it is swallowed.

NIROEN TRAITORS.—The Providence Post has a letter from a distinguished officer at Hilton Head, which says:

"The recent expedition to Pocotaligo captured three colored soldiers, dressed in the uniform and armed with the muskets which they had received from the hands of Gen. Hunter.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story doesn't justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Pope, and blames him for not relieving Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly endorse the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own showing.—Lon. Dem.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.  
SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.—Also, presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. Fields, of New Jersey presented a petition asking for a bounty for sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Indians. Referred.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, offered a resolution requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate the report and accompanying documents of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner of the United States during last summer at New Orleans.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that, after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out in several States, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; therefore he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate and the American people. Laid over.

The resolution relative to certain citizens of Delaware was taken up. Mr. Davis proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution, arguing that the President had no authority under the Constitution to make any such arrests. The President had no right to suspend a law or define its execution.

After some argument Mr. Davis admitted that the President was excusable in arresting Gov. Moorhead of Kentucky. It was even commendable. It would not have been inexcusable to arrest the leaders of the Hartford Convention, or Buchanan, to have arrested Phillips, Cheever, and other miserable miscreants. He denied that Slavery was the cause of the war. It was because New England and other States had abolished Slavery and commenced a crusade against the States which held on to it. He thought the people would arise and reconstruct this Union, and leave Massachusetts out in the cold, frozen regions. If the war had been carried on according to the principles of the Crittenden compromise, it would have been finished long ago.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Baker, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish a postal money order system. Referred.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, introduced a bill to reduce dues on paper from thirty-five cents to ten per cent. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Neal, of Missouri, introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on the abolition of Slavery in Missouri. It provides a compensation to loyal owners.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the House, there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin.

The resolution passed by a vote of 81 against 21.

Mr. Lowe offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the tariff increasing the prime necessities so that the importation of foreign goods will not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, extensive of specie.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Proclamation of the President of September 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the policy of emancipation as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace; is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free Government.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to 53 against 80.

The resolution was then adopted by 78 against 57.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered the following and demanded the previous question on its passage.

*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to inform the House, if in his judgment it is not inconsistent with the public interests, whether in any act of allegiance or parole required to be taken by the person now or lately held in custody by the authorities of the United States, there was inserted a clause to the effect that he should not bring suits for the recovery of damages for such imprisonment, or that he should not oppose by speech or otherwise, the war measures of the Administration.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on President's Message.

Mr. Cox spoke about the conduct of the Administration of President Lincoln, and the policy of the Republicans in general, arguing that the people in the recent elections had re-elected the emancipation policy of the President, and his other measures.—He said he asserted what he said he knew to be true, namely, that the removal of General McClellan was a sacrifice to appease the Abolitionists, that officer being in favor of conducting the war by organized armies, and not under and above the Constitution.

The Administration will be compelled to resort to the Gen. McClellan's plan for carrying on the war, and a conservative policy. Unless this be done, a disadvantageous peace may be the result.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—An exchange paper says: 'I have been troubled more or less the past few weeks with the toothache, and failed to find relief, until I received the following from a friend, which I can assure your readers is a sure cure.—Take a small piece of alum and burn it on a stove or a shovel, mix it with an equal part of common salt and pulverize; then saturate a piece of cotton with water and sprinkle the powder over it and place it in the cavity of the tooth. In five minutes thereafter all pain will disappear.'

THE HONEYMOON BRIGADE.—The New York Express gives the following as a communication:—'Deuteronomy, twenty-fourth chapter, 5 verse: 'When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken.'

## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Last night about 8 o'clock, Rebel cavalry, under Major White, about 495 strong, made a raid into Poolsville, Md. They found there thirty-five, of Scott's nine hundred, quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building was on fire, Lieut. Smith and seventeen men of Company L, surrendered, and were paroled.

On our side we lost one killed, Lieut. Stiles and two wounded, Lieut. Smith and Corp. Berry. The Confederates lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

NASHVILLE, December 15.

A special to the Herald says: 'Jeff Davis has arrived at Murfreesboro', and is the guest of Mr. Hanney. The Rebels have re-occupied Franklin. The enemy seem to be moving up. Forrest is not at Charlotte, but there is a heavy force at Nolichville.

New York, December 16.

Specials this morning contain nothing from Fredericksburg not in the Associated Press last night. Whole number killed, wounded and missing in Franklin's grand division, 5,932.

The Washington Intelligencer of yesterday says:—

'The engagement, contrary to what appears to have been the general expectation, was not resumed yesterday. The enemy was occupied in extending and strengthening his works, and our army was taking care of its wounded and burying such of its dead as could be recovered from the battlefield.'

Burnside was re-enforced during the day by Gen. Sigel's corps. He unquestionably had good reasons for delaying another attack upon the enemy's line.

It appears the Paymaster's Department is able to procure only about \$800,000 per day for soldiers' wages, while the demand is four millions. This fact is owing to the inability of manufacturers to supply them, and accounts for the injury done the soldier.

The following dispatch was received by the President at 1 o'clock Sunday morning:

Hot Springs Army of the Potomac.

We have carried the first line of the enemy's works opposite the town, three miles below, and have to gain the crest of the hill to-day. One thousand killed and wounded is estimated at about 5,000.

FOURTEEN MORNING, December 14.

Southern papers say Gen. Foster's force is designed to co-operate with the Yankees against Richmond, either by a direct advance upon Petersburg, or by an attempt to seize our railroad communication at Weldon.

REMOVAL, December 9.

General Morgan attacked an outpost of the enemy's at Hartselle, on the Cumberland river, killing and wounding and capturing 1,500 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 2,000 small arms. Our loss is 225 killed and wounded.

Two days previous a small foraging train was captured by Gen. Sigel, near Nashville, with 50 prisoners.

MONDAY, December 9.

Twenty-five Federal prisoners taken near Coldville yesterday, have been brought to-day. Cars are coming from Grand Union to Hot Springs, and telegraph working.

The Richmond Examiner says, 'The preparations of the United States to subjugate the South are now truly gigantic. In the East, West and North, and in the water, everywhere, and on all sides, the movements of the Federal army and fleet indicate a zeal, a hope, a fanaticism, and a spirit of sacrifice that should banish from every Southerner's mind all thought of an early peace, and serve every loyal Southern hand for a knife, in which there will be no quarter.'

'Northern Virginia is again overrun.—Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Charleston and Mobile are more and more threatened.—Texas, unprotected, is helpless and bleeding in the power of the enemy.'

'Kansas are being prepared in Missouri and Kansas for the invasion of Arkansas.—Communication between the West and Richmond is menaced at Chattanooga and Knoxville, and the Mississippi and tributaries are being with gunboats, for operations as soon as the floods come.'

NEWSPAPER, N. Y., December 10.

The free labor movement, which has been extensively but quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina, is said to be in preparation for the organization of the Government on the State or a loyal body, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of complete emancipation.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

The following is just received.

PALMYRA, December 16 8. 45—A. M. It is raining fast. The river is rising rapidly. Our troops are all on this side of the river and the pontoons are up.

The Federal Hotel, at St. Louis, and the largest in the world, was finished on the 1st instant. It is equivalent to eight or nine high; contains 515 rooms, 21 parlors, 27 acres of plot, 7 acres of flooring, 82 miles of bell-wire, 9 1/2 miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas steam and water pipe, 1 1/2 miles or 1,250 yards of rail, 810 windows, and 11,000 feet of painted imitation of marble. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two-story elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.—The billiard room is 63 feet by 43, and the ladies' ordinary 95 by 45. The house is not yet furnished.

DEATH OF EX GOVERNOR OWSELY.—We received intelligence yesterday by telegraph from Danville of the death of Ex Governor William Owseley, at the residence of his son in-law Col. Clifton Rhodes. The deceased was in the eighty first year of his age, and had filled many high and responsible positions under our State Government.

The civil and military authorities at Nashville, Tenn., seized, on last Saturday, \$250,000 in Confederate currency notes from the eastern counties, and 11 horses and Lieutenants, Captains, and staff officers in the Federal army. We are sorry to see that some of the Federal army have become so degraded as to deal in such worthless trash.—Lon. Dem.

Genius may co-exist with wilderness, illness, folly, even with crime; but not long with selfishness and the indulgence of an envious disposition.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.  
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS  
OLD AND NEW HAMS,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION  
Store, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others; most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,  
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old cased of a lot of some thousand of any curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of marvellous flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Hls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of prime copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by the or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked lint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Marketed, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, etc., and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

QUINER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially chosen as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a single line to ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TAULKE.—An assortment of building all sizes of stone construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, blue-grass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kitchen and Ohio River Salt by the Bl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Cud Oil for Lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SHOES.—The best of manufactured German, English, country-made, for washing clothes, rubber, etc., all of choice material, and of various varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18

**HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.**—The shop windows of our merchants and shopkeepers begin to assume a holiday appearance, and many of them look quite attractive. Of course all who deal in articles appropriate for Christmas presents will make the fact known through the columns of the Bulletin, so that people will know where to make purchases to the best advantage. Now is the time for shopkeepers to call public attention to their wares, and prepare for the pecuniary harvest that is sure to follow a liberal expenditure for holiday advertising.

Postmaster General Blair has rescinded all the orders heretofore made excluding from the postoffice and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by Grand Juries, and otherwise represented to be disloyal to the Government.

The river is swelling slowly opposite this port, caused by the recent heavy rains.

Secretary Seward announces, in a letter published in the New York papers, that he has no pretensions to a seat in the United States Senate. It is his "fixed purpose," when released from his present post, to be, and remain, so long as he shall live, a private, but at the same time a loyal citizen.

Some of the clergyman of Boston, part of the New England "three thousand," have formed what they call an "Emancipation Commission," for the purpose of backing up the emancipation proclamation of the President. They have issued an address to Mr. Lincoln.

United States Senator S. G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, having been classed by the radical journals as a Republican, has written a letter repudiating all sympathy with that party, and stating that he was elected in opposition to it. Mr. Arnold is a conservative.

At a special election held in Carroll county, in this State, Mr. Wm. H. Van Pelt was elected to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Lindsey.

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury paper mills, in Orange county, New York, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag, growing in low grounds all over the North.

Major Wm. Voorhies has been appointed by the Governor a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John R. Wiley.

Thos. H. Clay, the newly appointed Minister to Nicaragua, having received his instructions, was to leave New York for Nicaragua on the 10th inst.

From a Correspondent of Cincinnati Enquirer. A friend came across and out from some newspaper the following act, passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved by honest Abraham on the 17th of July, 1852:

**PERFECTLY HONEST!**  
Here is one of the acts of the last session of the present Congress:  
"Chapter 203. An act to suspend temporarily the operation of an act entitled 'an act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers trusted with making of contracts for the Government,' approved June 2, 1852."  
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operations of an act entitled 'an act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers trusted with making of contracts for the Government,' approved June 2, 1852, and the same is hereby suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty three."  
"Approved July 17, 1852."

Is it not a shame and disgrace to the American Congress to find such a law after their statute book? Some dear Abolition friends were about to be converted, we supposed, and their hands upon the Gov. money exposed. To prevent this, the Congress has had to pass it. By the first Monday in January all traces of money handed out by the Government will be wiped out. What a precious set of Abolition sermons, in and out of Congress, are filling their purses, by their hands, at the expense of the people! No wonder many of our soldiers are becoming robbers, with such examples as they have before them—leaving women and children to suffer and perish who are not fortunate enough to live with the lives of their marauders.

Won't honesty depart the earth when Abraham and his followers shall die? Surely the pious clergymen of the army and navy don't pray as devoutly as they ought for the preservation of the party in power from the temptations which beset it from morning until night, and night until morning. Pray, Brother Deecher, pray.

When a boy was at a camp-meeting, and a zealous, fiery, young preacher prayed, and, among other things, besought the Lord, most earnestly, to aid them in *cutting the Devil's Kingdom*. An old darkey in the crowd cried out, in a sharp, shrill voice, "Amen! amen! Yes, bless de Lord; cut his tail smack, smooch a f!"

With the pious old darkey, we pray the Lord to knock the President and Congress, army contractors and all hands of them, into Kingdom come; and, if it were not treasonable, we would not care care much if He sent them where a good old Baptist preacher, a his modesty, used to say the sinners would be sent—"somewhere, or somewhere else," which we wicked boys used to interpret to mean to the infernal regions.

A fine quality of cotton has been grown, the present season, on Kelley's Island, Lake Erie.

Sam Houston is neither dead nor sleepeth, but at last accounts was making Secesh speeches in Texas.

The American Union, published at Steubenville, has raised the name of Gen. George B. McClellan, as its candidate for the Presidency in 1864.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are already at work on the Tax Law, considering amendments thereto, which have been urged as indispensable.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

## City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.  
" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.  
" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRAFT.  
" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTE.  
" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.  
" Collector—KEITH BERRY.  
" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.  
" Wood & Coal Inspector—S. R. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—EDWARD FLEMING

COUNCILMEN:  
Ward No. 1—ALEXANDER POWER;  
GEO. W. ORR,  
JAS. JACOBS.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;  
W. P. WATKINS;  
DR. J. R. PADDOCK.

Ward No. 3—BEN. PHISTER;  
ALEX. MADDOX;  
LEWIS GOLLING.

Ward No. 4—F. McCLANAHAN;  
W. W. LAMAR;  
W. H. THOMPSON.

STRAYED.  
FROM GEORGE HUMPHREY'S, Bracken county, a Sucking Black Horse Mule foaled last spring, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The mule was stolen on Saturday, the 10th inst. I will suitably reward any one who may leave such information at the "BULLETIN" office as will enable me to get possession of the mule.  
December 15th, 1862-1y  
C. W. KEITH.

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# Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c; Half Bbls. 70c.  
COFFEE—Red 5c; White 5 1/2 c.  
WHEAT—Selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.00.  
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 25c.  
Crush Sugar, 15c.  
Gran " 15c.  
Loaf " 15c.  
Bacon—Sides 5c; Hams 6 3/4 c; Shoulders 3 1/2 c.  
LARD—7 to 7 1/2 c, per lb.  
HONEY—\$8.00 per ton.  
Tobacco—Selling at 5 1/2 c to 10c lbs.  
MACKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5.50.  
Quarters \$5.25.  
SALT—6c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c.  
IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2 c; Nail Iron 6 1/2 c; Horse Shoe 8 1/2 c.  
NAILS—\$1.50 for 10d.  
RICE—9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.  
FEATHERS—2c to 24 cents lbs.

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linings, Slaker Flannels, Red Ticks, Shirtings, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.  
Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

## NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,  
Second Street,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 25 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,  
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 11, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!!  
(October 30th 1862)

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!

BLUM & HECKINGER,  
OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style. We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c. &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. BLUM & HECKINGER, Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Maysville, Ky.

# JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky. We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excused in

LOW PRICES: NOR STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line—all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness. All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

CANDLES—Star & Sunn. Mould Candles, of best quality, by BEN PHISTER.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

Hats.

A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail. sep 4 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as HARPER, LESLIE, NEW YORK MERCURY, NEW YORK LEDGER, WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE.

Always to be found at JOHN J. BROSEE, Second Street. sep 4-2m

## DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

## SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)  
SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry, made to order, and warranted to be pure Gold. Watches, Clocks & Jewellery, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, nov. 27-ly

# ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS !!

You save money by buying your Dry Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS, EVERY WEEK!!!!

## MULLINS & HUNT

BE GO TO INFORM THEIR NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged, in every branch, since their removal. Their Stock of Groceries, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled in the Carpet and House Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order



Orpheus C. Kerr's Speech.  
The redoubtable Orpheus has been making a characteristic speech. Here it is:  
MEX OR AMERICA:—It is with feelings akin to emotion that I regard this vast assemblage of Nature's noblemen, and reflect that it comes to do honor to me, who have only done my duty. Gentlemen, my heart is full: as the poet says:

"The night shall be filled with burglars,  
And the days that follow shall be filled,  
Shall pack their duds like peddlars,  
And carry their spoons away."

It seems scarcely five minutes ago that this vast and otherwise large country sprung from chaos at the call of Columbus, and immediately commenced to produce wooden nutmegs for a foreign shore. It seems but three seconds ago that all this beautiful scene was a savage wild, and echoed the axe falls of the sanguinary pioneer, and foot falls of the last of the Mohicans.

Now, what do I see before me? A numerous assembly of respectable dutchmen and other Americans, all ready to prove to the world that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,  
The immortal words of Jack are here,  
That Sarah Langens in pain,  
And dyes and her work-shippers."

I am convinced, fellow-citizens, that the present outrageous war is no ordinary row, and that it cannot be brought to a successful termination without some action on the part of the government. If to believe that a war cannot rage without being prosecuted, is abolitionism, then I am an abolitionist; if to believe that a good article of black ink can be made out of black men, is republicanism, then I am a republican; but we are all brothers now, except that fat dutchman who has gone out to sleep on his drum, and I pronounce him an accused secessionist:

"How doth the little busy bee  
Improve each summer's idle hour,  
And gather honey all the day  
From every opening flower?"

Men of America shall these things be? I address myself particularly to that artist with accordance, who don't understand a word of English—shall these things longer be? That's what I want to know. The majestic shade of Washington listens for answer, and I intend to send it by mail as soon as I receive it. Fellow citizens, it can no longer be denied that there is treason at our very heart's-stones. Treason—merciful heavens!

"Come rest in this bosom my own little dear  
The honorable R. M. T. Hunter is here,  
I know not, I care not, I find in her heart,  
But know that I love thee, what'er thou art."

And now the question arises, is Merrill's tariff really a benefit to the country? Gentlemen, it would be unbecoming in me to answer this question, and you would be incapable of understanding what I might say on the subject. The present is no time to think about tariffs; our glorious country is in danger, and there is a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over eight hundred dollars. Let each man ask himself in dutch, 'am I prepared to shoulder my musket if I'm drafted, or to procure a reprobate to take my place. In other words:

"The minstrel returned from the war  
With insects at large in his hair,  
And having a shameful catarrh,  
He sang through his nose to his fair."

Therefore it is simply useless to talk reason to those traitors who forget the words of Jackson—words, let me add, words I do not myself remember. Animate by an unholy lust of arsenals, rifled cannon, and Minnies, and driven to desperation by the thought that Everett is preparing a new Oration on Washington, and Morris a new song on a young woman living up the Hudson River, they are overturning the altars of their country and issuing treasury bonds, which cannot be justly called objects of interest. What words can express the horrors of such unnatural crime?

"Oft in the chilly night,  
When slumber's chains have bound me,  
Soft Mary rings a light,  
And puts a shawl around me."

Such, fellow citizens, is the condition of our unhappy country at present, and as soon as it gets any better I will let you know. An Indian once asked a white man for a drink of whisky. 'No,' said the man; 'you red skins are just ignorant enough to ruin yourselves with liquor.' The Sachem looked calmly into the eyes of the insulter, as he retorted, 'You say I am ignorant. How can I be when I am a well red man?'

And so it is, fellow-citizens, with this Union at present, though I am not able to show exactly where the parallel is. Therefore,

"Let us then be up and voting,  
With a heart for any mate,  
Still proposing, still pursuing,  
Learn to court her, and to wait."

At the conclusion of this unassuming speech, my boy, I was waited upon by a young man, who asked me if I did not want to purchase some poetry; he had several yards to sell, and warranted it to wash.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.  
**Niggers Better than White Soldiers!**

A member of Capt. Brown's company, in the Thirty-third Regiment, has written a letter from camp, near Aquia Creek, dated the first instant, from which we quote a few extracts and facts:

"I have changed my opinion somewhat since going into the army and coming down into Virginia, where one can see the 'show.' That is just what will change a man's mind. We have seen men in our company, who, when they left Rochester, were the blackest Republicans you ever saw—check full of patriotism, going to die for their country with the Star Spangled Banner floating above them, and all that sort of thing. Now, they are the very men who are 'too sick' to do duty. The Star Spangled Banner is 'played out' with them now. You ask an old soldier if he is going to enlist again when he gets his discharge, and, in the most emphatic terms, he tells you that all the bounties in New York would not again place him in a position where he is used worse than the niggers."

"We went to the mouth of Aquia Creek the other day in a wagon guard. There were about two hundred niggers there, who were having dealt out to them fresh bread—brought from Alexandria, nice, fresh, and warm. One of our boys stepped up to an officer and asked him for a piece. His answer was, 'would you take bread away from the poor colored man?' A soldier eating hard crackers full of grubs, and moldy at that, while the nigger is eating hot, fresh bread from Alexandria! 'That is where the bug lies.' This war is carried on for the benefit of the nigger; and, if it is kept going, the nigger will come out 'hunk.'"

Model wives formerly took a 'stitch in time'—now with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

From the Urbana Union.  
**The Secret Out—A Policy at Last!**  
The Secretary of War, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, has told us what we are fighting for: see his annual report—the end of it:  
The slaves are all to be set free. 'A population of four millions with slight assistance from the army, will under proper regulation and government be of great assistance in holding the territory once recovered.'

"If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with small detachments of loyal troops they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the Rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied."

"Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will be transferred to us."

As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products, will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories! and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use."

"No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of the people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence."

Thus we have it: the negroes are to be protected in the possession of the land, and in the products of the land, and our armies are to watch them! they are to be organized into governments, and they are to carry on a free trade with the North! our armies are to be supported there by food raised there under the eyes of detachments of troops—the army will become picket guards to a negro camp, and see to the raising of cotton, rice, and sugar! This is putting down rebellion! and while the negroes need protection to keep them in possession, the war is not ended. Our volunteers are enlisted for three years or during the war. If they thought that "during the war" was less than three years, they made a mistake; it means three times three years, if the four millions need "a slight assistance from the army," and if the volunteers die out, there is the conscription every nine months to fill up the ranks!

We have got a policy! All hail, Great Bombardment! The nation is awake to thy brilliant rising, and in the language of your prophetic master, you "cannot escape history" if you would.

"The New York World in an article upon Gen. Butler, thus takes his portrait—It says:

"He has disgraced the army, for the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name bars the scorn of foreign enemies and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has dishonored the Chief Magistrate, by prescribing him to Ministers of the Gospel as the subject of their compulsory prayers; he has dishonored the North, by incarnating every mean and sordid characteristic which, falsely, Southern passion has ascribed to Northern phlegm, by surrounding himself with men whose ill-gotten gains, making dishonesty and loyalty profitable, use dishonesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has disgraced his sex, for not even women have been exempt from his cruelty, but like men, has been made to suffer as traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with him as women; if it is possible he has disgraced himself, for the most subservient tool of Southern men and obsequious laundress of Southern institutions has become their most assiduous enemy, seeking a place for the heel of power where once he looked only to lick the spittle of servility."

"General Butler's whole career is known to very many loyal men at the North, who blush in silence and shame at the imbecility which tolerates him for an instant in power. The Administration presses will act wisely not to praise him. They should be thankful if their own silence secures his immunity from public odium. Neither they nor Mr. Lincoln can secure him against the infamy of history."

How they LOVE HIM—A few Sabbaths ago, a collection was taken up on one of the churches in this county toward sending missionaries to preach to the freed negroes at Port Royal and other places in the South. Before the collection was taken up, the preacher announced that the amount raised would be made a test of their love for the negro. Notwithstanding a great many rich Republicans were present, the whole amount contributed was only one dollar. The money value of their love for the negro may then be set down as one dollar in cash, and millions of dollars in talk. If the money to pay the expenses of the war had been raised by contributions from the Abolitionists, the whole North would have raised enough to keep up the war fifteen seconds. Talk and credit have no end with the negro lovers, but the money in the purse they keep there.—Ohio Patriot.

There is one thing more powerful than the steam engine, and that is fashion. Fashion rules the woman, the woman rules the men, and the men rule the world. Fashion is more powerful than all other influences combined. Fashion makes men ridiculous and women spendthrifts. It takes the human family by the nose and leads them into activity.

"As an evidence of the blundering way business is conducted in the War Department at Washington, the New York World states that the first published batch of names—eighty in all—of the one thousand officers who have been dismissed from the army on account of desertion, cowardice, drunkenness and general inefficiency, are several dead men who were killed in battle, while a number of others had been honorably discharged on account of wounds and sickness."

A little girl went to camp meeting, and when she got home she said the sisters in the various tents told her a good many things, and asked her questions about the Bible.—On being pressed to state what they had told her she said one thing they told her was about Peter 'who swore three times before he crowed.'

**WATER-PROOF BOOT SOLES.**—The scientific American says if hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injury, applying it with a swab and drying it in by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water.

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### Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,  
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### SHOW CARDS!

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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### PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

### Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

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Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.  
Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.

## HEALTH RESTORED!



### DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MIS-MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, RINGLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, &c.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50; or one dozen boxes, \$4.00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

P. R. LOCKE & CO.,  
General Agents.

339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a facsimile of the label on each box.

### NEW YORK

### Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONSUMPTION, YET LIVING AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE ERADICATION AND EXTERMINATION OF ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND SEXUAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE. THE JOURNAL, MEDICAL REPORT, CONTAINING VALUABLE INFORMATION, on Consumption, Rheumatism, and the New Remedies employed at the Infirmary, for the cure of the above diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.

To parents of many scrofulous and diseased children, certain means of prevention will cheerfully be furnished, on application by mail. The Prescriptions for Consumption, used by the Infirmary, will be sent Free to all who need it.

It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, as thousands can attest, send before you perish.

To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease of any kind, and habits of life. Candid advice, free of charge, will be given, by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.

Address, with two or three stamps for postage, DR. A. B. RANSLEY, Secretary, Williamsburg, New York.

(Box 141.)

### Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S

### CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE.

FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, SORE EYES, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE TONIC, PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate is prepared itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworms, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blisters or pimples on the Face. And for

SORE NITTLES AND SORE EYES, the Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, For Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by  
Seaton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky.  
G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky.  
Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky.  
A. Boyd, Sharpburg, Ky.  
J. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.  
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### TO CITY AND COUNTRY

### MERCHANTS!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati and any other markets. "Warranted Good" at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.  
Mould Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2  
Extra 11c Palm 5 1/2  
Summer Mould 12c Extra Palm 5 1/2  
Extra Family Candles 12 1/2 German 5 1/2  
24lbs box 12 1/2 " 5 1/2  
Star Candles 19 " extra 60 to 75  
per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease, Address,  
BELL & COLLINS,  
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### Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the

July 31, 1862.

BULLETIN OFFICE

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCURF AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERPSIA AND INDIGESTION, LEUCORRHOEA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INDEED THE WHOLE CLASS OF COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by huge bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing its virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,  
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Price, 50 cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$3.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung disease, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Exanthematous Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best purgative in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below, who are the only ones authorized to sell these remedies, are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

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### OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON.

### SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEIPER, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

Dr. G. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

### SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE. They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 25c. per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.

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John T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.  
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PICKETT'S Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale by H. C. LLOYD, Mayville, June 19, 1862.

### THEY GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT!

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

### SPALDING'S

Throat Confections,

AND

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,  
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,  
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,  
GOOD FOR SINGERS,  
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

GENTLEMEN GARRY  
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS  
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH  
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.  
CHILDREN CRY FOR  
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.  
They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.  
They are delightful to the taste.  
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Hoarse Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful, and pleasant while travelling or attending public meeting for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will never afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature on each package. All other are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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All kinds of

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By the use of these Pills, the periods attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headaches to which females are so subject. They act upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits,